

which is in each Arium tablet, has been called the very essence of life. Some physicians have described it as life itself, and one distinguished physician speaks of it as the greatest benefit to mankind that has ever emanated from the laboratory of the Almighty. Many physicians believe radium to be a tremendous factor in materially lengthening life. When you take Arium you should become conscious of a feeling of extreme well-being with a sense of healthful exhilaration and buoyancy. You will become aware of some strange mystic form of energy that opens up for you a new world of health, pleasure and happiness. Marvelous Action of Arium. The action of Arium is direct—not indirect. It produces a kind of energy within the body that is absolutely necessary to the human system for the building of that surplus strength and endurance which is so necessary to ward off sickness and prolong life and youth. Tonics for the blood alone may give benefit for a time—so may a drug or quieting potion for the nerves or the proper treatment for the liver or kidneys, but the force of radium as supplied in Arium reaches the nerves, tissues, blood, muscles, bone, sinew, skin, stomach, liver, kidneys and every vital organ of the entire body all at the same time. Not only this, but added power is given to each separate tiny cell and bodily force that binds the organs together to help make them function properly. From time immemorial physicians have administered drugs and medicines for all illness but we are now approaching what might be termed a 'Drugless Age,' for radium has opened up to the world an opportunity to obtain a direct application of energy to the body to perform its mysterious wonders in a way that is not possible with ordinary stimulants or drugs;" (display card in cartons containing portion of product) "Amazing New Discovery For Run-Down People Builds Strong Nerves Rich Red Blood and Youthful Health Success Guaranteed or Money Back."

On July 28, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

15070. Adulteration and misbranding of codeine sulphate tablets, fluid extract belladonna leaves, tincture cinchona, tincture of cinchona compound, atropine sulphate tablets, nitroglycerin tablets, strychnine sulphate tablets, heroine hydrochloride tablets, and diacetyl morphine hydrochloride tablets. U. S. v. Smith, Kline & French Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$300. (F. & D. No. 21560. I. S. Nos. 6064-x, 6069-x, 6070-x, 6126-x, 6127-x, 6128-x, 6131-x, 6134-x, 6135-x, 6139-x, 6251-x, 6253-x, 6911-x.)

On May 23, 1927, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Smith, Kline & French Co., a corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, in various consignments, from the State of Pennsylvania into the States of New York and New Jersey, between the approximate dates of July 6, 1925, and December 10, 1925, of quantities of codeine sulphate tablets, fluid extract belladonna leaves, tincture cinchona, tincture of cinchona compound, atropine sulphate tablets, nitroglycerin tablets, strychnine sulphate tablets, heroine hydrochloride tablets, and diacetyl morphine hydrochloride tablets, which were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled, in part: "Smith, Kline & French Co. Philadelphia," and were further labeled, in part, as hereinafter set forth.

Adulteration of the codeine sulphate tablets, atropine sulphate tablets, nitroglycerin tablets, strychnine sulphate tablets, heroine hydrochloride tablets, and diacetyl morphine hydrochloride tablets was alleged in the information for the reason that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, in that the labels represented the said tablets to contain 1/2 grain of codeine sulphate, 1/100 grain of atropine sulphate, 1/60 grain of atropine sulphate, 1/100 grain of nitroglycerin, 1/60 grain of strychnine sulphate, 1/30 grain of strychnine sulphate, 1/50 grain of nitroglycerin, 1/12 grain of heroine hydrochloride, or 1/12 grain of diacetyl morphine hydrochloride, as the case might be, whereas each of said tablets contained less of the product than represented on the label thereof.

Misbranding of the said tablets was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Tablet Triturates * * * Codeine Sulphate * * * 1/2 Grain," "Tablet Triturates * * * Atropine Sulphate 1-100 Grain," "Tablet Triturates * * * Atropine Sulphate 1-60 Grain," "Soluble Hypodermic Tablets * * * Atropine Sulphate 1-100 Gr.," "Tablets * * * Nitro-

glycerin 1-100 Grain," "Soluble Hypodermic Tablets * * * Strychnine Sulphate 1-60 Grain," "Tablets * * * Strychnine Sulphate 1-30 Grain," "Tablets * * * Nitroglycerin 1-50 Grain," "Tablets * * * Heroin Hydrochloride 1-12 Grain," or "Tablet Triturates * * * Diacetyl Morphine Hydrochloride 1-12 Gr.," as the case might be, borne on the labels of the respective products, were false and misleading in that the said statements represented that each of said tablets contained the amount of the product declared on the label thereof, whereas, the said tablets contained less than so declared.

Adulteration of the fluid extract belladonna leaves was alleged for the reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was represented to contain 0.3 gram of alkaloids of belladonna leaves in 100 cubic centimeters, whereas, it contained more than 0.3 gram of the alkaloids of belladonna leaves in 100 cubic centimeters, to wit, 0.434 gram of the total alkaloids of belladonna leaves in 100 cubic centimeters.

Misbranding of the said fluid extract belladonna leaves was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Fluid-extract Belladonna Leaves Assayed and Standardized 0.3 Gm. of alkaloids in 100 Cc.," borne on the label, was false and misleading in that the said statement represented that the article contained 0.3 gram of alkaloids of belladonna leaves in 100 cubic centimeters, whereas it contained more than 0.3 gram of the alkaloids of belladonna leaves in 100 cubic centimeters.

Adulteration of the tincture cinchona and the tincture of cinchona compound was alleged for the reason that they were sold under and by names recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standards of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said Pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation of the said articles, in that the former yielded less than 0.8 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mls, to wit, not more than 0.643 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mls, whereas the said Pharmacopœia provides that tincture cinchona should yield not less than 0.8 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mls, and the latter yielded less than 0.4 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mls, to wit, not more than 0.359 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mls, whereas said Pharmacopœia provides that tincture of cinchona compound should yield not less than 0.4 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mls, and the standard of the strength, quality, and purity of the said articles was not declared on the containers thereof. Adulteration of the tincture cinchona was alleged for the further reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold in that it was represented to yield 0.90 gram of, to wit, the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 cubic centimeters, whereas it yielded less than 0.90 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 cubic centimeters, to wit, 0.643 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 cubic centimeters.

Misbranding of the tincture cinchona and the tincture of cinchona compound was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Tincture Cinchona U. S. P. * * * Assayed and standardized 0.90 Gm. of Alkaloids in 100 Cc." or "Tincture of Cinchona Compound U. S. P.," borne on the labels of the respective articles, were false and misleading in that the said statements represented that the articles conformed with the tests laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia, and that the tincture cinchona contained 0.90 gram of, to wit, the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 cubic centimeters, whereas the articles did not conform with the tests laid down in the Pharmacopœia, and the tincture cinchona contained less than 0.90 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 cubic centimeters.

On June 22, 1927, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company and the court imposed a fine of \$300.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

15071. Misbranding of Reno's New Health Uterine tonic. U. S. v. 24 Dozen Bottles of Reno's New Health Uterine Tonic. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture entered. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21516. I. S. No. 14508-x. S. No. E-5930.)

On or about January 11, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 dozen bottles of Reno's New Health Uterine tonic, at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped by S. B. Leonardi & Co., New York, N. Y., on or about February 11, 1926, and was being offered for sale and sold in the Territory of Porto Rico, and charging misbranding in